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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The return of the Small Ranunculus is indeed an interesting event. The precise recording of the dates and very restricted locality of its occurrence in this paper affords us an opportunity to monitor the spread of this species, assuming it does spread, so gaining valuable ecological information that may have a wider significance. With this in mind, it would be a great pity if any of the very many people who have already visited the area to collect larvae were to liberate the insect, in any of its stages, to the wild in areas away from the capture site. Apart from being contrary to the spirit of the *Code for Insect Collecting* such an action would make interpretation of future records difficult. I strongly urge collectors not to liberate specimens. If anyone has already done so, or if any moths manage to escape to the wild, it would be important to record the fact and I therefore invite them to send details of any such events to me at the editorial address. Contributions may be anonymous if you so wish, but the approximate date, a locality name or approximate grid reference and the stages and numbers of specimens involved should be reported.

The Sloe Pug Chloroclystis chloerata (Mabile) (Lep.: Geometridae) new to the Isle of Wight

On both 12 and 18 April 1998, Brian Warne and Tony Redfern beat the flowers of blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* bushes with the hope of obtaining larvae of *Chloroclystis chloerata*. They were successful in beating two such larvae from bushes at Knighton Down and one from bushes at Brading Down. The first moth emerged on 2 May 1998. This is the first time that this species has been recorded from the Isle of Wight.—S.A. KNILL-JONES, Roundstone, 2 School Green Road, Freshwater, Isle of Wight PO40 9AL.